

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY
OF
SAINT MARY'S CHURCH,
HAMILTON VILLAGE,
PHILADELPHIA.

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THOMAS C. YARNALL, D. D.,
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The earliest services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in what was formerly known as Hamilton Village, now part of the Twenty-seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia, were held in a small two-story stone building which stood on the south side of Chestnut Street, about midway between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets. It was the school-house of the village, and was called The Academy. For several years it seems to have been the only building where public worship was held for the accommodation of the immediate neighborhood, and the privilege of its occupancy on Sundays for this purpose was not restricted to any one denomination. The initiatory movement towards erecting an Episcopal church in Hamilton Village was probably due to Mr. Chandler

Price, who during the Summer and Fall months occupied what was then his country residence, the house which is still standing at the north-west corner of Chestnut and Thirty-eighth Streets, and which was built in 1800. In the Annual Report of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, made in the year 1817, occur the following words: "It having been suggested by some member of the Board, that a lot had been conveyed by the late William Hamilton, Esq., during his lifetime, in Hamiltonville, for the use of an Episcopal church to be built thereon, and it not being within the knowledge of any of the Trustees where the said deed was to be found, a committee was appointed to make such inquiries as might lead to a discovery. They have since reported that the deed is found. It appears to be a grant of four lots, fifty feet each in front, by one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. The term limited for building the church does not expire until the year 1828." The Annual Report of the same Society, January 6, 1820, says: "The Trustees having ascertained that there were a considerable number of the members of our Church residing in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, who were anxious for the enjoyment of public worship, thought that, by some attention on their part, congregations might be established, and churches erected in the suburbs of the city, and in one or more of those pleasant villages which are situated on the banks of the Schuylkill. An appropriation was therefore

made for a domestic mission. Information having been conveyed to those for whose benefit this appointment was intended, they entered into the plan with much earnestness and zeal, and provided places for the celebration of Divine Service." The Reverend William Richmond was placed in charge of the mission and for a period of seven months officiated in the District of Southwark, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and at Hamiltonville. "At Hamiltonville," the report says, "Divine Service was held on every other Sunday morning, from the beginning of May to the 7th of November, and on every Sunday morning from November 7th to December 1st, in a school-house, where a respectable and pretty numerous congregation usually assembled. And there were a number of Episcopal families, some of whom came from Mantua and the surrounding country." At one, at least, of these services the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, then a candidate for Holy Orders, read prayers. The Advancement Society's Report goes on to say that, "Mr. Richmond having started early in December on a visit to Pittsburg, the clergy of the city, with the assistance of a lay-reader, have continued the celebration of public worship in Southwark and Hamiltonville; but it is the intention of the Board, as soon as they possibly can, to locate another clergyman at this Mission, in the full expectation that, at a period not far distant, the Episcopalians of Mantua and the District (of Southwark) will be blessed with churches." St. Mark's Church

Mantua, was "covered in" in 1819. In the Spring of 1820, Mr. Richmond returned from Pittsburg, and for a short period resumed his missionary labors here, but in the latter end of May removed to New York, where for many years he faithfully discharged his duties as a parish priest, until his zeal led him to undertake pioneer missionary work in Oregon.

In the report read in 1821 of the Advancement Society, Mr. Richmond is mentioned as having been succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Roche. "Episcopalians in Southwark and Hamiltonville offered him a salary which he accepted, and he is now officiating as the settled minister of the two places." St. Mark's Church, Mantua, was consecrated May, 1821. The corner-stone of St. Mary's was not laid until 1824. There is no record, beyond the brief mention just given, of Mr. Roche's services in Hamilton Village. They probably were not of very long continuance, and there seems to have been a long interval during which no services of our Church were held here; for in the report read before the Advancement Society at their Annual Meeting on the Festival of the Epiphany, January 6, 1824, occur these words: "It was thought highly important that the village of Hamilton, where religious services had been performed by the missionaries of the Society, should again be occupied as missionary ground. The design was not to restrict the missionary to that village, but the hope was entertained that some arrangement

would be made between that village and Mantua. In this calculation, however, they were disappointed, and we have to regret that, from circumstances not within human control, the design of the mission was, in a great measure, defeated, even in regard to Hamilton. The missionary, the Rev. Edward R. Lippitt, was engaged in the duties of his appointment for nearly five months, during which time, generally, every Sunday morning he performed service and preached in the Academy of the village. In consequence of the prior engagement of the Academy by another religious society on the evenings of Sunday, the missionary could not have evening service, as was contemplated when he entered upon his mission." "Those," continues the report, "who reside in the village during the summer season only, must necessarily constitute the greater part of the Episcopal congregation, as a large proportion of the stationary population have connected themselves with other congregations. The former having been, during the last summer, very few, owing to the prevailing sickness, the congregation has generally been small, averaging about forty. There have been subscribed for the erection of an Episcopal church in Hamilton Village a little more than \$2,000, of which \$1,000 have been collected and are now deposited in one of the banks of this city."

The Rev. Mr. Lippitt soon after became rector of St. Luke's Church, Germantown, and subsequently removed to the diocese of Virginia. He was present in

1868 at the semi-centennial celebration of the consecration of St. Luke's Church. He has since been called, in venerable old age, to his rest.

In a communication to one of the daily newspapers of the city, Poulson's American Advertiser, of Monday morning, July 12, 1824, the following account is given of laying the corner-stone of the original building, which stood on the site now occupied by the present one: "A very respectable meeting of citizens and villagers assembled on Tuesday afternoon last to witness the solemn and interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary, in the village of Hamilton. The Right Reverend Bishop White presided and performed the ceremony, previous to which he was pleased to address the audience in language admirably adapted to the solemn occasion, which was concluded with prayer. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Rev. Mr. Kemper, and the Rev. Mr. Delancey." The venerable bishop was then in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Two of the three other clergymen whose names are here mentioned were subsequently advanced to the Episcopate—Messrs. Kemper and Delancey. The former, a little more than eleven years afterwards, was consecrated missionary bishop for Missouri and Indiana, and subsequently had a very wide additional field in the West and North-west committed to his Episcopal jurisdiction. The record of his labors as missionary bishop, and then, towards the close of his

life, as bishop of Wisconsin, embraces a period of well-nigh thirty-five years,—years on his part of earnest and self-denying work, now embalmed in the grateful memory of the Church. In 1839, four years later than Bishop Kemper's consecration, Dr. Delancey, after having served as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and as assistant minister of the United Parishes of Christ Church, St. Peter's, and St. James', of this city (a position which Dr. Kemper had also occupied), and, after the death of Bishop White, as rector of St. Peter's, was elected and consecrated as the first bishop of the diocese of Western New York, an office which he filled with singular ability for almost twenty-six years. The communication in the newspaper referred to, goes on, in somewhat quaint phraseology, to solicit aid from churchmen and others, "towards the erection and finishing this solemn temple dedicated to serve the cause of our Blessed Redeemer, and forward Zion's prosperity," and mentioned "the following gentlemen who have been appointed a Collecting Committee: Mr. Christian Wiltberger, in said village; Mr. Stephen North, North Second street; and Joseph Williams, Esq., at the Commercial Bank." Mr. Wiltberger was for many years a vestryman at St. Mary's, and one of its first wardens. The parish owes very much indeed to him for his watchful care over its interests. Constant in his attendance upon public worship, earnestly joining in prayers and praises offered here, exemplary in all his walk, he was an

honest and good man, whose memory is justly held in high regard.

The original Building Committee consisted of Mr. Chandler Price, Mr. Christian Wiltberger and Mr. Robert A. Caldcleugh. Upon the resignation of Mr. Caldcleugh, Mr. Joseph S. Keen was appointed on the Committee.

The following are the names given in the Charter of the Church as Church Wardens and Vestrymen :

ROBERT A. CALDCLEUGH,
CHRISTIAN WILTBERGER,
FLORIMOND DUSAR,
HENRY BECKET,
JAMES McALPIN.

In the Advancement Society's Report, read before the Society, January 6, 1827, we are told that "the Reverend George Weller has been performing missionary services, under the auspices of the Society, at Hamilton Village, where considerable interest has been manifested in the erection of a neat and commodious edifice, which has been long in such a state of forwardness as to afford accommodation for public worship. Confident anticipations are indulged that this church will be very happily established; and from the circumstances of being unembarrassed with debt, there is reason to hope that they will be able to do something towards the support of their minister. During the past summer the congregations were numerous and respectable; and warranted the gratifying hope that the church will be

permanently established with the most flattering prospects." Mr. Weller's name is signed, May 10, 1827, to the testimonial of the then Assistant Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and he was appointed on the Committee, with the Rev. Dr. Bird Wilson and Horace Binney, Esq., "to wait upon the Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, and to communicate to him his nomination and appointment by the Rev. Clergy of this Diocese as Assistant Bishop, and the approbation of the body of layman, and to solicit his acceptance of the office." Mr. Weller was in many respects a remarkable person. Born in Boston, November 15, 1790, of German descent on his father's side, his school-days were passed in his native city. Owing, however, to his father's straitened means, he was unable to enter, as he wished, upon a collegiate course. Compelled to provide, in a measure, for his own support, he learned a trade closely allied to literature, and which, in time, gave him the means to cultivate his love for books. He gained a respectable amount of sacred learning even before he became a candidate for Holy Orders, and his subsequent studies made him one of the best read theologians of his day. He was admitted to deacon's orders, by Bishop Hobart, of New York, June 16, 1816, and by the same prelate was ordained priest, April 2, 1817. Both as a lay-reader and a clergyman his influence was widely felt in West Chester County, New York, in advancing the interests of our Church. He subsequently became rector of Christ Church, Cam-

bridge, Maryland, which post he occupied for five years. Then for three years he was rector of St. Stephen's, Cecil County, Maryland, when, upon the invitation of Bishop White, he undertook the editorship of a church paper in this city. That paper, now almost forgotten, was published during a period of unfortunate party dissension in the diocese, and while edited by Mr. Weller was in marked contrast to the bitter tone which characterized an opposing journal. The following account of Mr. Weller is given in Dr. Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*: "The first number of the 'Church Register' was issued January 7, 1826, and it was edited by Mr. Weller for three years with much ability. In addition to his editorial labors, he officiated regularly at Hamilton and Mantua, west of the Schuylkill. He also edited, about this time, for a Philadelphia publisher, the first American collection of the poems of Bishop Heber, to which he prefixed a short biography. Besides this, he republished several short treatises on church doctrine written by standard authors (Jones of Wayland, Barrow, Law, Waterland and others), which, under the name of the 'Weller Tracts' are still regarded as a valuable selection. He also acted as Secretary and Agent of the Domestic Foreign Missionary Society, and wrote a full report of its proceedings for 1828. He subsequently removed to Nashville, Tenn., and became the rector of a congregation in that place which had been recently organized by Bishop Otey, then a presbyter, residing at Franklin. Mr. Weller soon erected

there the first church edifice built in the Diocese of Tennessee, and which is still occupied by the congregation of Christ Church. It was consecrated in 1831 by Bishop Meade, and was soon filled. In 1834 he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Nashville University. While there, he published a thick pamphlet, entitled, 'Two Letters in Reply to Certain Publications of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, of Princeton.' It was the design of this pamphlet to sustain Episcopacy by the testimony of the early Fathers, especially Ignatius. At length, his health failing from overwork, he removed temporarily to Memphis (in 1838), and became rector of Cavalry Church. In the ten months of his stay here the congregation erected and occupied a wooden edifice.

"In 1839 he became rector of Christ Church, Vicksburg, Miss. Here he found a good congregation, but no church building. A church edifice was soon begun, but it labored under many difficulties, being twice burnt out before completed. He did not live to see it occupied. His parishioners were greatly attached to him. All looked promising. He was preparing to go North in the autumn of 1841, to attend the General Convention, when the yellow fever broke out with great malignity. He gave up his proposed journey and remained at his post by the bedside of the sick and dying, being the only minister of religion of any name who faced the danger. He fell a martyr to his devotion to the call of duty, dying of the epidemic on the eighth day of November, 1841,

in the fifty-first year of his age, and the twenty-sixth of his ministry.

“There were, in his day, few clergymen more widely and favorably known than Dr. Weller. He was noted for his accurate knowledge of church history and law, and for his thorough acquaintance with all the best church literature of the Church of England. As a writer he showed great power, though his busy life left him no time for any but fugitive publications. As a pastor he was faithful, efficient and untiring, and has left enduring marks of his labors in the several places where he resided.”

St. Mary's Church was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by Bishop White, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of June, 1827, and divine service was held in it “on each alternate Sunday until late in the Fall.” Mr. Weller's missionary duty was divided between this church and that which was then called St. Mark's Church, Mantua (now St. Andrew's). The congregation of both churches being composed for the most part of summer residents in this then rural and very sparsely settled portion of Philadelphia County, and no provision being made in either building against the inclemency of winter, they were closed after cold weather had set in. In the Advancement Society's report of work done during 1828, it is said that “The Rev. George Weller has performed divine worship, as heretofore, during the present year, in St. Mary's Church, Hamilton, and in St. Mark's,

Mantua. In the former church a small congregation has regularly assembled. The number of persons attending has, however, been less than heretofore, in consequence of several families belonging to the congregation having taken up their residence permanently in Philadelphia. As the congregation is not of a settled character, and most of its members are connected with some of the city congregations, there are no regular communicants." At this time the Schuylkill River was the western boundary of the city, and the built-up portion of the city was very little west of Broad Street, and in many places did not extend that far.

In Bishop Onderdonk's address to the Pennsylvania Diocesan Convention of 1830 occurs the following statement: "The Rev. Mr. Rutledge has very kindly performed gratuitously, during the usual season, the missionary duty at Mantua and Hamiltonville, in this county." The Rev. Edward Rutledge, then Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, was the clergyman here spoken of. He was a graduate of Yale in 1817, and a classmate there of Bishop Delancey, and is remembered as an accomplished scholar, a courteous gentleman and a devout Christian. He died in the early part of 1832. Bishop White, in his address to the Diocesan Convention of that year, says that, "The Rev. Edward Rutledge has sunk under the complaint with which he was afflicted in this city, and has died in much esteem, both here and in his native State of

South Carolina, to which he had retired in a late stage of his disorder." That disease was pulmonary consumption, the result of a cold taken after having become overheated in one of our city churches. Both in 1829 and in 1830 his services were freely given to St. Mary's.

The Annual Report of the Advancement Society, January 6, 1833, tells us that, "the Rev. Raymond H. Henderson was in May last appointed missionary, to extend a portion of the time which he had to spare from his other clerical engagements to the vacant churches in the vicinity of the city, Under his care there were held during the summer and fall months regular afternoon services in the church at Hamiltonville. Large and attentive congregations attended. The dilapidated state of the windows of the building precluded services in the winter. It is expected, however, that the continued exertions of the missionary will result in effecting an arrangement by which services may be held in the church throughout the year. The church at Mantua, oppressed by a heavy debt, and unable to survive the shock to its prosperity by the sickness which formerly prevailed there, and by the removal of its principal supporters from the village, has been sold. It is believed that the church at Hamiltonville, from its contiguity, will amply supply the small remnant of the Mantua congregation with accommodation for worship; and it is hoped that the few Episcopalians of the two villages will rally to this new effort to cherish and sustain them by mis-

sionary labors." Mr. Henderson is recorded in the Convention Journal as "Missionary at Hamiltonville and the vicinity of Philadelphia," in 1832 and 1833, and as "Assistant Minister of the Swedish Church (Kingsessing) and Missionary at Hamiltonville in 1834. He was advanced to Priest's Orders in St. Mary's Church by Bishop H. U. Onderdonk on Sunday, August 16, 1829, where, at the same time, Mr. John Swan, of Maryland, was made deacon. The only other ordination held in the old church was on May 19, 1844, when the Rev. George G. Field, the Rev. Henry T. Hiester, and the Rev. Thomas C. Yarnall, the present rector, were admitted to the priesthood. It was the last ordination held by Bishop Onderdonk.* In the report of the Advancement Society, in the beginning of 1824, it is said, that "By the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Henderson the church at Hamiltonville has been kept open for service during the summer on every Sunday afternoon, and during the winter once a fortnight. The lot on

*The Reverend Albert Barnes was present at the funeral of Bishop Onderdonk, in 1858, and was the only divine, not belonging to our own church, who was at the bishop's residence and walked with the clergy to St. Peter's Church, where the burial-office was said. Just as the coffin-lid was placed over the body of the bishop, Mr. Barnes turned and said to me in his calm and serious way,—"*A truly good man.*"

This graceful tribute to the memory of his old antagonist in the matter of "Episcopacy tested by Scripture," came from one whose memory also is cherished as that of a truly good man by all those now living, whose high privilege it was to have known and loved him.

which the church stands has been enclosed by a substantial fence."

Shortly after his ordination as deacon, Mr. Henderson was appointed a missionary to Florida, by the General Missionary Board of the Church. He returned from Florida in the latter part of 1831, or the beginning of 1832. In 1835 he again went South, where he died. A tablet to his memory has been placed in the church at St. Augustine. In 1835 the Rev. Robert Piggott reports in the Convention Journal, that "on the 5th of February last he received notice of his appointment as missionary, by the Society for the Advancement of Christianity, to the station at Hamilton Village. Upon the duties of this mission he immediately entered, with very promising appearances of promoting the interests of the church. The attendance at St. Mary's Church in the village is truly exemplary and encouraging." In the following year he reports having held regular afternoon services on Sundays; and also says that, "A Sunday-school has been formed, auxiliary to the Diocesan Sunday-school Union, which promises well." The further statement is made in his report that, "The property of St. Mary's has been transferred to the vestry by the trustees of Hamilton, and is wholly clear of debt." At the advanced age of eighty years, and on the morning of Whitsunday, May 16, 1875, the Rev. Dr. Piggott preached in the new church building, which occupied the site of that in which forty years before he had officiated.

The following touching letter from Dr. Piggott, in answer to one of mine asking for his reminiscences of St. Mary's, is deemed worthy of transcription here :

RECTORY HILL, SYKESVILLE, July 17, 1874.

REV. AND DEAR SIR :

Yours of the 8th instant was duly received. It is with very great regret that I feel unable to give any satisfactory reply.

On the 30th of April, 1870, while standing in one of the pulpits of this parish at night service, I was entirely burnt out. My whole library, all my sermons—the work of forty-seven years—all my literary productions, many papers and documents of great value, indeed all I possessed of wordly gear, was entirely consumed. I was left standing in my shoes, with all that was left of me of any earthly goods available for my comfort wholly upon my back, with a little book of old skeletons, which I found marked No. 1, in my pocket.

My recollections of St. Mary's, which I left nearly forty years ago, are not sufficiently clear, without documents to refer to, to be of any advantage to you. At the time I was serving St. Mary's, Hamiltonville, I was also serving St. Mark's, Mantua. Mr. Christian Wiltberger was the principal active man in St. Mary's, and Mr. Adams in St. Mark's. Had I the documents to which you refer, perhaps I might be able to revive in my mind some important matters which, at present, are obliterated. This month fifty years ago, St. Matthew's Church, on Ridge Road, was consecrated, and I was elected the rector, having served it as lay-reader and deacon for some time before. My services at your place were pretty much of a quiet, routine nature. Of course, in a mere

country place, as it was then, there was not a sufficient population to allow of any great room for striking results. I can assure you that it would afford me great satisfaction to meet on my old field of labor any of the few that may be left whom I served in the ministry of Christ so long ago. Here I have, territorially, a very large parish, with two substantial stone churches,—the parish church, built about one hundred years ago, the ground of which was deeded in 1774. The churches are stated at three miles apart, but they are deemed by most persons at four miles. My appointments are at both places every Sunday. It is a hard parish to work, being a small diocese in itself, twenty miles at least in length along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the average breadth about ten ; say fifty miles in circumference, with a small number of Episcopalians, scattered over the area, and a large body of Methodists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics occupying the same ground,—a pretty considerable field *to look upon* ; for that is the most that can be done by one whose income is as small as mine, and in my eightieth year.

With great respect,

Your servant in the Gospel of Christ,

ROBERT PIGGOTT,

Rector of Holy Trinity Parish,

Carroll, Baltimore, and Howard County, Maryland.

REVEREND THOMAS C. YARNALL,

3914 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

May 16, 1837, the Rev. Thomas J. Brientnall was elected rector of the church, and was the first who served in that capacity. Mr. Brientnall was ordained

deacon by Bishop White, May 31, 1818, in St. John's Church, Norristown, and almost immediately after his ordination removed to New York, where, June 3, 1819, he was elected rector of Zion Church. For nearly nineteen years he continued in the faithful discharge of his rectorship there, and won the esteem and affection of his parishioners. The resolutions of the vestry, in reluctantly consenting to his resignation, testify, in unusually warm terms, to the great regard in which he was held, both by the members of the vestry and by the congregation. Failing health was the probable cause of his seeking the less arduous duties of a small country parish, such as St. Mary's then was. Here he remained a little over a year, reporting in that time seventeen baptisms, two of them adults; twenty-one communicants; eight Sunday-school teachers and thirty-nine scholars. He resigned in July, 1838, and was succeeded on the 17th September, of the same year, by the Rev. Richard Drayson Hall, who held the post until April 8, 1843, when impaired health led to his resignation. Mr. Hall's ordination by Bishop White to the diaconate took place in Christ Church, Philadelphia, October 9, 1812, and in the same church, and by the same prelate, to the priesthood, Sunday, January 23, 1814. His ministry was an active one, and at different times he served various congregations, principally in the neighborhood of his native city. Even after his resignation of St. Mary's he continued for a number of

years to assist, so far as health allowed him to do so, in the duties of his sacred calling. He died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Hall was greatly beloved by those belonging to the old congregation of St. Mary's, and under his administration much was accomplished for the welfare of the parish. "He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith." Still, numerically, the parish was not a strong one. St. Mary's was then literally in the country. Open fields were on every side of the church. The highest number of communicants reported by Mr. Hall was forty. After Mr. Hall's resignation the Rev. W. H. Woodward had charge of the parish for six months, at the expiration of which time Mr. Hall was again here kindly officiating for a few weeks, until the present rector entered, in April, 1844, upon his duties. He was ordered deacon by Bishop Onderdonk, July 9, 1843, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, and shortly afterwards served Christ Church, Williamsport, Pa., for a period a little over six months. His only other rectorship has been that which he now (1887) holds.

The row of horse-sheds which stood on the western side of the church lot, for the accomodation of those who drove in from the further country to attend service, was in use for many years after the present rector took charge of the parish, and it only disappeared when the ground was broken for the new church building.

There are a few persons still living who remember the quaint Gothic framework which adorned the chancel

of the old church. This, together with the original framework of the pews, came from the furniture of the Swedenborgian Church building, which was at the southeast corner of Twelfth and George Streets. When that building was purchased by the Academy of Natural Sciences for the preservation of its valuable collection, the fixtures were found to be hardly suitable for scientific purposes, and were sold to St. Mary's. The chancel framework remained in the church until the summer of 1846, when the first enlargement of the church took place. In 1850 the present rectory was built, a portion of which was designed for, and used by, the Sunday-school. In 1855, several families withdrew from St. Mary's, and shortly afterwards these, with others, formed the Church of the Saviour. The effect of this was to postpone measures for the rebuilding of St. Mary's until 1871, when generous subscriptions were secured, which resulted in the erection, in 1873, of the present church, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Stevens, July 1, 1872. The first service in the new church was held on Christmas Day, 1873.

The use of a portion of the rectory for Sunday-school purposes having been found very inconvenient, our present Sunday-school building was erected in 1874, and enlarged by an additional story in 1883.

Advent Sunday, 1884, was marked in the history of the parish by the introduction of a vested choir of 36 men and boys. The present church building

will accomodate about 800 persons, and is a substantial stone structure.

With the rapid growth of the city, the once rural church, which its present rector, when he was a child, remembers to have seen in the midst of a cedar clearing, has certainly outlived its former quiet country and unpretending appearance. Like "St. Martin-in-the-fields," now in the heart of London, "St. Mary's, Hamilton Village," partakes of the surroundings of city life. It is to be hoped that what it has lost of its simplicity has been made up in the gain of a much more extended usefulness, and that it will ever remain a faithful witness for "the faith once delivered to the Saints."



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